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DELAWARE . PIVER BASIN SCOTT'S RUN, BERKS COUNTY

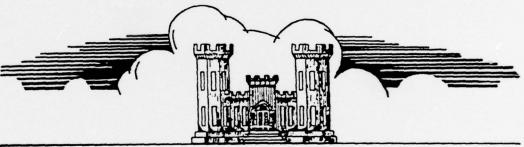


PENNSYLVANIA



NDI - PA 00725 PA DER 6-435

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM



A CONTINUE A

ORIGINAL CONTAINS COLOR PLATES: ALL DDC REPRODUCTIONS WILL BE IN BLACK AND WHITE.



Prepared By O'BRIEN & GERE

Justin & Courtney Division PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103

Contract # DACW31- 79-C-6010

FOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BALTIMORE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Name of Dam: Scott's Run Dam
County & State: Berks County, Pennsylvania
Inventory Number: PA00725

6)

National Dam Safety Program, Scott's Run Dam (NDI-PA \$6725, PA DER 6-435), Delaware River Basin, Scott's Run, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Phase I Inspection Report,

> PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

(15)

DACW31-79-C-0919

Prepared by:

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC JUSTIN & COURTNEY DIVISION

For

This document has been approved for public release and sale; listing the state of t

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, Maryland 21203

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected, and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage

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PHASE I REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Name of Dam:
Scott's Run Dam ID #PA00725
State Located:
Pennsylvania
County Located:
Berks County
Stream:
Scott's Run
Latitude 40° 12.5', Longitude 75° 47.7'

Date of Inspection: May 2, 1979

ASSESSMENT

Scott's Run Dam is an earth embankment with a 40-foot masonry spillway. The embankment is approximately 625 feet long with a maximum height of 34 feet and impounds a reservoir with a normal pool storage capacity of 200 acre-feet. The Dam is located on Scott's Run in French Creek State Park, about 12 miles Southeast of Reading, Pennsylvania.

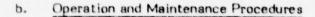
The Spillway Design Flood (SDF) chosen for this "Small" size "High" hazard dam is one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The spillway is capable of discharging 87 percent of the PMF without overtopping of the embankment. Therefore, the spillway is considered "Adequate".

Based on the visual observations and review of the information obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Division of Dam Safety, Scott's Run Dam is considered to be in good condition.

Recommendations and Remedial Measures are as follows:

a. Facilities

- 1. The design drawings indicate that two drainage ditches were to have been provided parallel to the outlet channel (one on either side) to direct toe drain discharge downstream. These ditches were not apparent on the date of the inspection. A drainage system should be installed which would direct the toe drain discharge downstream.
- 2. The crest of the masonry spillway should be repaired and restored to design elevation where necessary.
- 3. Blocks of riprap that have been removed from the upstream face should be replaced in their original location.

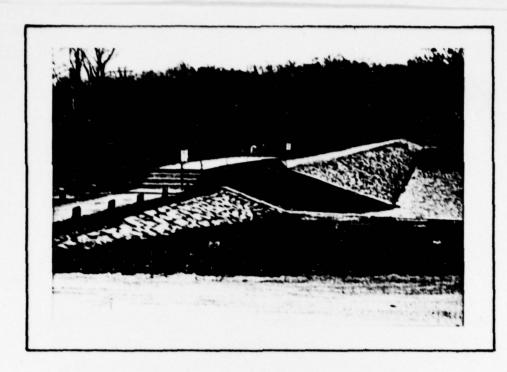


 The "Operation and Maintenance Manual for Scott's Run Dam" describes the required inspection, operation, and maintenance procedures for all features of the dam. Compliance with this manual will constitute a satisfactory maintenance program.

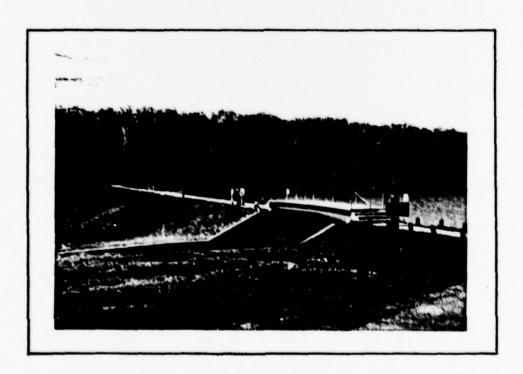
demonstrated by the best being being

 A downstream warning system should be developed. During periods of heavy rainfall, the dam should be monitored and downstream residents should be alerted in the event of an impending failure.

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC. JUSTIN & COURTNEY DIVISION ON WE A	
JOHN J. WILLIAMS Date:	20 July '79
John J. Williams, P.E. ENGINEER	
Vice President	
Approved by: Are w and Date:	Ang 19



UPSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM AS VIEWED FROM THE LEFT ABUTMENT



DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM AS VIEWED FROM THE LEFT ABUTMENT

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PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM SCOTT'S RUN DAM NDI ID #PA00725

SECTION 1

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

- a. <u>Authority</u>. The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. Purpose. The purpose of this inspection is to determine if Scott's Run Dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.
- 1.2 <u>Description of Project</u> (Supplemented by information obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (DER), Division of Dam Safety, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)
- Dam and Appurtenances. Scott's Run Dam is a zoned earth embankment, approximately 625 feet in length with a maximum height of 34 feet. The dam was constructed for recreational purposes and impounds a reservoir with a surface area of 21.9 acres and a storage capacity of 200 acre-feet at normal pool. The top of the dam is 14 feet wide and the side slopes are 3H:1V upstream and 2H:1V downstream. A cofferdam is incorporated into the upstream face of the embankment, forming a 28-foot wide berm from Elevation 582.0 to 584.0. The upstream slope is 2.5H:1V below the berm elevation. According to the information obtained from DER, the embankment is constructed in 3 zones. A central core section with 0.6H:1V side slopes is composed of selected impervious material (class "A" material). A cutoff trench with 1H:1V side slopes and a 16-foot bottom width is excavated into impervious foundation material below the central core and is also composed of Class "A" material. The upstream shell of the embankment consists of less impervious material (class "B" material) and the downstream shell is composed of pervious material consisting of sand and some stones (class "C" material). According to available information, a concrete cutoff wall extends through the cutoff trench and into the foundation material below the cutoff along the axis of the dam. Seepage control is provided by a downstream toe drain composed of gravel and small stone and an upstream impervious blanket (class "A" material) which extends approximately 500 feet beyond the upstream toe. Upstream slope protection is provided by large (3foot) dumped stone at the toe, grouted 8-inch concrete block on 6 inches of crushed stone to Elevation 589.0, and 18-inch hand placed riprap on a 6-inch crushed stone base from Elevation 589.0 to the top of the dam.

The spillway (axis) is located on the embankment approximately 80 feet from the left abutment (looking downstream) and is constructed of stone masonry. The crest is at Elevation 592.0, has a 40-foot width, and a height of 4 feet. A 5-foot wide normal discharge notch is provided at the center of the spillway with an invert elevation of 591.5. Masonry side walls flank the channel for 65 feet downstream, 46 feet upstream on the left side, and 28 feet upstream on the right side. The approach channel floor is protected by hand placed riprap for a distance of 16 feet upstream at Elevation 589.0. An 18-inch thick concrete cutoff wall extends from the base of the Ogee section into the underlying impervious material. The discharge channel is paved with grouted riprap for 58 feet downstream, then lined with hand placed riprap for the remaining 410 feet to the original streambed. The channel drops on a 2% grade (from Elevation 588.0) for the first 60 feet downstream of the weir, then on a 4% grade for a distance of 168 feet, and on an 8% grade for the final 240 feet.

The outlet structure for drawdown purposes consists of a 24-inch diameter cast iron pipe encased in 6 inches of concrete. The pipe passes beneath the embankment near the maximum section. A sluice gate located 15 feet upstream of the embankment axis provides control of the outflow. The gate is operated from the top of a reinforced concrete tower at Elevation 599.0. An outlet channel lined with grouted stone riprap directs the outflow from the discharge point of the conduit to the original streambed about 50 feet downstream.

- b. Location. Scott's Run Dam is located on Scott's Run in French Creek State Park, Pennsylvania. The dam is approximately 0.75 miles upstream of Hopewell Lake and 12 miles Southeast of Reading, and lies within Union Township in Berks County. The dam site is shown on the USGS quadrangle entitled, "Elverson, Pennsylvania" at coordinates N 40° 12.5', W 75° 47.7'. A regional location plan of Scott's Run Dam is enclosed as Plate 1, Appendix E.
- c. Size Classification. The dam has a maximum height of 34 feet and a maximum pool storage capacity of 425 acre-feet. This places it in the "Small" size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. Failure of Scott's Run Dam would cause potential failure of Hopewell Dam located 0.75 miles downstream. Hopewell Village National Historic Site, which consists of approximately 10 buildings, is located 0.25 miles downstream of Hopewell Dam and would be subject to extensive property damage and there would be the possibility of loss of life in the event of a failure of Hopewell Dam. Therefore, Scott's Run Dam is categorized as "High" hazard. The Spillway Design Flood (SDF) chosen for this structure is one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).
- e. Ownership. Scott's Run Dam is owned by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 2063, Harrisburg, PA 17120.
- f. Purpose of Dam. The dam was contructed to create a lake for recreational purposes.
- g. <u>Design and Construction History</u>. Scott's Run Dam was originally designed by the Birkinbine Engineering Offices for the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the direction of O. Weimer Birkinbine, P.E.

Construction was begun on February 3, 1950 by the contractor, Floyd Rhodes. Mr. Birkinbine died in August of 1950 and construction continued under the assumed direction of the General State Authority. The Lycoming Construction Company replaced Floyd Rhodes as the contractor in September of 1950. Construction was suspended for the winter on December 15, 1950 and did not resume until June of 1952, due to disputes between the contractor and the General State Authority (GSA). Albright and Friel, Inc., Consulting Engineers, was hired by GSA in 1951. The design was revised and construction was resumed under the supervision of Francis S. Friel, P.E. The project was completed on May 25, 1953. Extensive repair work was carried out by Albright and Friel, Inc., in 1954. This repair work included rebuilding settled areas to design elevation, repairing an intake tower leak, and refilling voids in the riprap.

h. Normal Operating Procedures. The only operating device is the sluice gate which is used to control the outlet works. The sluice gate control and tower were inspected visually on an annual basis until 1976. No inspection reports were available from DER for post - 1976 inspections.

1.3 Pertinent Data

Drainage Area	
Square Miles	1.
Discharge at Dam Site (cfs).	
Normal discharge notch	
(reservoir at normal pool, Elev. 592.0) Maximum Spillway Discharge	
(reservoir at crest of dam, Elev. 599.0)	2,59
Elevation (feet above MSL)	
Spillway Crest (normal pool)	592.
Top of Dam (design)	599.
Top of Dam (Low Point)	598.
Floor of Spillway Approach Section	589
Floor of Spillway Discharge Channel (at crest)	588
Streambed at Downstream Toe	565
Reservoir (Miles)	
Length of normal pool	0.3
Length of maximum pool	0.4
Storage (acre-feet)	
Normal Pool, Elev. 592	20
Top of Dam, Elev. 599	42
Reservoir Surface Area (acres)	
Normal Pool, Elev. 592	21.

Top of Dam, Elev. 599.0

43.0

g. Dam Data

Type Earth Length 625 feet Height 34 feet (maximum) Crest Width 14 feet 3H:1V (upstream); 2H:1V (downstream) Side Slopes Zoning 3 zones Impervious Core Central Core Zone Cutoff Cutoff trench and concrete cutoff wall Grout Curtain Unknown

h. Spillway

Type
Width
Crest Elevation
Gates
Upstream Channel

Downstream Channel

Downstream Channel

Stone masonry weir
40 feet
592.0
None
Hand placed riprap channel for 16-foot
distance upstream at Elev. 589.0.
Grouted riprap channel for 58-foot
distance downstream, hand placed riprap
channel for remaining 410 feet.

i. Outlet Works

Type

24-inch cast iron pipe encased in 6 inches of concrete.

Length
Closure

Sluice gate 15 feet upstream of the centerline.

Access
Tower which houses the gate system is accessible from the top of the dam.

Regulating Facilities

Hand operated gate.

ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

- a. Data Available. The information available for review of Scott's Run Dam includes the following obtained from DER:
 - 1. "Application", "Report Upon the Application", and "Permit" to construct Scott's Run Dam, DER, 1950.
 - 2. Original design drawings by Birkinbine Engineers.
 - 3. Revised design drawings by Albright and Friel, Inc.
 - 4. Construction progress reports and photographs.
 - Annual inspection reports and photographs.
 - 6. Construction Specifications.
 - 7. Specifications for repair work performed in 1954.
 - 8. Soils and geology reports.
 - 9. Detailed correspondence, memoranda, and general reports.
- b. Design Features. The design features are described in Section 1.2.a and shown on the Plates in Appendix E.

2.2 Construction

Based on the field investigation and the information available in the construction reports, the dam appears to have been constructed in general conformance with the revised design drawings.

2.3 Operation

Operational procedures are limited to the control of the sluice gate for the reservoir drain system.

2.4 Evaluation

- a. Availability. The information utilized in this report and listed in Section 2.1.a. was provided by the DER.
- b. Adequacy. The material listed in Section 2.1.a. and provided by DER is extensive except for limited design calculations. The available information combined with the field inspection is considered adequate for a Phase I investigation.
- c. $\underbrace{\text{Validity}}_{\text{there}}$ is no reason to question the validity of the data obtained from DER.

VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

- a. General. The field inspection of Scott's Run Dam took place on May 2, 1979. At the time of the inspection, the water surface was approximately level with the spillway crest. Flow was occurring over the normal discharge notch in the center of the spillway. The observations and comments of the field inspection team are in the checklist which is Appendix B of this report. The appearance of the facility indicates that the dam and its appurtenances are well maintained.
- b. <u>Dam.</u> The visible portion of the riprap on the upstream slope of the embankment is composed of precisely cut large stones which form an 18-inch thick smooth facing. Several of these stones have rolled into the reservoir, leaving gaps in the riprap cover.

The downstream face of the embankment had a thick grass cover on the date of the inspection. Undulations of approximately six inches were apparent along the longitudinal axis of the downstream slope.

The top of the dam is covered by a gravel path and a concrete foot bridge spans the spillway. The bottom steel chord of the bridge is above the top of dam elevation and does not constrict the spillway flow in any manner.

On the date of inspection considerable seepage was observed downstream of the embankment in the vicinity of the outlet works channel. Approximately 2 cfs of clear water was flowing toward the outlet channel near the right abutment and about 1 cfs was flowing to the left of the outlet channel. Soft, wet ground was apparent for several hundred feet downstream of the embankment. The seepage appeared to be from the toe drain since the embankment was not saturated in any location.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The crest of the masonry spillway is slightly deteriorated in that some of the stone has been cracked or chipped away. During the inspection, small quantities of water were flowing over sections of the spillway other than the normal discharge notch, even though the reservoir surface was approximately level with the spillway crest. The masonry training walls appear to be undamaged.

The exposed portion of the reinforced concrete tower which houses the outlet works sluice gate appears to be in good condition. The outlet conduit and outlet structure appear to be unobstructed and operable.

d. Reservoir. Area reconnaissance of the reservoir disclosed no evidence of excessive siltation, slope instability, or other features that would significantly affect the storage capacity of the reservoir. The slopes along the perimeter of the reservoir are heavily wooded and on gradients of less than ten percent.

e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. The spillway discharge channel is reduced in width from 40 feet to 10 feet within a 60-foot distance downstream of the spillway. The narrowed channel section does not appear to reduce the spillway discharge capacity due to the steep gradient of the channel and the available overflow area to the right of the channel. Spillway discharge in excess of that which the channel is capable of passing would flow over the right training wall of the channel and continue across the downstream area toward the natural stream channel.

Several of the blocks of riprap further downstream have become displaced. The channel ends in a stilling basin which discharges flow into the natural channel downstream.

The outlet works outlet channel joins the natural streambed 50 feet downstream of the dam. This channel discharges reservoir releases through two 24-inch diameter metal pipes under a dirt trail located about 150 feet downstream of the dam.

Approximately 0.75 miles downstream of Scott's Run Dam, Scott's Run flows into Hopewell Lake. About 0.25 miles downstream of Hopewell Lake, Scott's Run flows through Hopewell Village National Historic Site.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

The Department of Environmental Resources has provided the French Creek State Park authorities with a written Operation and Maintenance Manual (published in February, 1979). According to the manual, "Scott's Run Dam is designed to control flows automatically. Weekly inspections should be accomplished to be certain that the spillway weir is free of floating debris." In addition, "During periods of low flow,..., it may be necessary to operate the 24-inch sluice gate in order to pass sufficient flows to support fish life in the stream below the dam." Drawdown procedures and rates are also described.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

Inspection and maintenance procedures are described in detail in the manual for the embankment, spillway, drawdown structure and conduit, sluice gate and operating stand, outlet channel, concrete, rock riprap and seeding.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The maintenance manual describes the following procedures for the sluice gate and operating stand:

"The tower chamber, sluice gate and gate stem should be thoroughly cleaned and inspected for cracks, deterioration, cavitation, rusting of the metal parts or any other signs of failure. Any damage notes should be immediately reported to the Bureau of Operations in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The stem should be lubricated with a light film of high grade lubrication.

The gate control is supplied with high pressure grease fittings in the operating case and spur grease case. The gate control should be lubricated with a high grade pressure grease, impervious to water, such as Mobile Grease #4 or an approved equal. Lubrication should be performed at intervals which do not exceed six (6) months. The sluice gate should require no maintenance other than adjustment to stop leakage through the gate."

4.4 Warning Systems in Effect

According to Mr. Cliff Romig, DER representative, no formal warning system currently exists, but DER is in the process of developing one.

4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

The "Operation and Maintenance Manual for Scott's Run Dam" outlines an adequate program for inspection and maintenance of the dam.

HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY

- Design Data. Scott's Run Dam has a drainage area of 1.0 square miles and impounds a reservoir with a normal pool storage capacity of 200 acre-feet. The impounds a reservoir with a normal pool storage capacity of Zuu acre-teet. The spillway is a 40-foot wide masonry section with a maximum discharge capacity of 5.1
 - Experience Data. There are no rainfall or reservoir level records kept for approximately 2,593 cfs.
 - Visual Observations. The reduced discharge channel section downstream of the spillway does not appear to constrict the spillway flow due to the steep of the spillway does not appear to constrict the spillway flow due to the steep gradient of the channel and the available overflow area to the right of the channel. gradient of the channel and the available overflow area to the right of the channel.

 No other spillway discharge obstructions were observed on the date of the inspection this dam.
 - Overtopping Potential. The Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for this site is d. Uvertopping Potential. The Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for this site is given as a range from 50 percent of the PMF to the full PMF. Based on the small property of the PMF to the full PMF. (See Appendix C for computations). given as a range from 30 percent of the PMF to the full PMF. Based on the small storage capacity of Scott's Run Dam relative to Hopewell Dam and the fact that storage capacity of Scott's Run Dam relative to Hopewell Dam and the fact that Hopewell Village (the damage center) is not an inhabited town, the SDF selected for

The peak inflow and outflow rates for the SDF were determined to be The peak inflow and outflow rates for the SDF were determined to be 1,823 cfs. and 1,493 cfs., respectively. Based on the hydrologic and hydraulic page 1,823 cfs., respectively. analyses, the spillway is capable of discharging approximately 87 percent of the PMF use is 50 percent of the PMF. analyses, the spillway is capable of discharging approximately 8/ percent of the PMF without overtopping of the embankment (See Appendix C for computations). without overtopping of the embankment (See Appendix C for computations). The capacity of the narrowed section of the discharge channel was also calculated and is capacity of the narrowed section of the discharge channel was also calculated and is capable of passing only 33% of the PMF (See Appendix C). However, higher stage discharge channel was also calculated and is capable of passing only 35% of the PMF (See Appendix C). However, nigner stage discharges would flow over the right training wall of the channel and continue

The Scott's Run Dam spillway is classified as downstream and would not constrict the spillway flow. "Adequate" because it is capable of discharging the SDF.

STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

a. <u>Visual Observations</u>. The undulations along the downstream face of the embankment are relatively minor and should present no structural problem. These undulations could be the result of poor compaction during construction.

Considerable seepage of clear water was observed immediately downstream of the embankment and the natural ground downstream was predominantly saturated and spongy. This condition could potentially weaken the embankment. Therefore, provision should be made for directing the seepage into the outlet channel.

Several blocks of riprap on the upstream face have been displaced into the reservoir. These should be replaced to provide complete protection against wave erosion.

On the date of the inspection, the masonry spillway and training walls appeared to be in good structural condition and showed no signs of instability. The cracked portions of the spillway crest could lead to deterioration of the spillway structure if they are not repaired.

- b. Design and Construction Data. Design drawings and extensive construction progress reports were obtained from DER. The dam appears to have been constructed in general conformance with the revised design drawings.
- c. Operating Records. There is no evidence that operating records are maintained for this structure.
- d. Post-Construction Changes. Major repair work was performed under the direction of Albright and Friel, Inc. in 1954. There is no record of any modifications to the structural features of the dam.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. Scott's Run Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 of the "Seismic Zone Map of Contiguous States". A dam located in Seismic Zone 1 is generally considered to be safe under any expected earthquake loading, if it is stable under static loading conditions.

ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. <u>Safety</u>. Based on the visual observations and review of the available information, Scott's Run Dam is considered to be in good condition. However, several deficiencies were noted during the inspection. Outlets are not provided for the embankment toe drain and as a consequence there are extensive soft, saturated areas in the region immediately downstream of the dam. The masonry on the spillway crest is in need of repair in several locations. Several blocks of riprap require replacement in the upstream face of the embankment,

The SDF selected for Scott's Run Dam is 50 percent of the PMF. The spillway is capable of discharging 87 percent of the PMF without overtopping of the embankment. Therefore, the spillway is classified as "Adequate".

b. Adequacy of Information. The information obtained from DER is considered adequate for a Phase I investigation.

c. Urgency. The remedial measures recommended in Section 7.2 should be effected immediately.

d. Necessity for Further Investigation. Further investigations are not considered necessary for Scott's Run Dam at this time.

7.2 Recommendations and Remedial Measures

a. Facilities

- The design drawings indicate that two drainage ditches were to have been provided parallel to the outlet channel (one on either side) to direct toe drain discharge downstream. These ditches were not apparent on the date of the inspection. A drainage system should be installed which would direct the toe drain discharge downstream.
- The crest of the masonry spillway should be repaired and restored to design elevation where necessary.
- Blocks of riprap that have been removed from the upstream face should be replaced in their original location.

- b. Operation and Maintenance Procedures
- The "Operation and Maintenance Manual for Scott's Run Dam" describes the required inspection, operation, and maintenance procedures for all features of the dam. Compliance with this manual will constitute a satisfactory maintenance program.
- A downstream warning system should be developed. During periods of heavy rainfall, the dam should be monitored and downstream residents should be alerted in the event of an impending failure.

APPENDIX

A

Check List Engineering Data

Design, Construction, Operation

Phase I

CHECK LIST
ENGINEERING DATA
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION
PHASE I

REMARKS

NAME OF DAM SCOTT'S RUND OFM

ID# (A 00725

Sheet 1 of 4

ITEM

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

NONE NAMERICA

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

REFER TO PLATE 1 AIPENDIX E

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAND FROM PROCESS AND PROCESS AN

TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

OUTLETS - PLAW DETAILS CONSTRAINTS / DISCHARGE RATINGS

RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

REFER TO PLATES IN APPENDIX E

REFERENCE PLATES IN APPENDIY &

NONE AVAILABLE

HAST AVARABLE

Sheet 2 of 4 DRAMINGS BY EIRKINBINE REMARKS CALGINE F.R. there f DESIGN REPORTS

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GEOLOGY REPORTS

BENEVILLE FLAT ITE

DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES

LIMITE ETTING CALCULATIONS

MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS
BORING RECORDS
LABORATORY
FIELD

1 365 BIRKE OF BURKEN FROM BERN

POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM

NONE AVARABLE

BORROW SOURCES

PLANS THENDING ELFEL IN AREAS NOT INCOLUSE IN THE INFORMATION

Sheet 3 of 4 REMARKS MONITORING SYSTEMS ITEM

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VUNE

MODIFICATIONS

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HIGH POOL RECORDS

Jan avenue

POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS

FOR FILE STILL GAS PERSONES RESCRIPTION

APE AVRILATING THE A LIFE

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS

MONE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

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ITEM	REMARKS	Sheet 4 of 4
SPILLWAY PLAW		
SECTIONS		
DETAILS	REFER TO PLATES IN ALTERITY (
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS		
	Priese to FLATE IN ALCOUNT F	
MISCELL ANEONS		

MISCELLANEOUS

REFERENCE TENTION 1.1.

APPENDIX

В

Check List
Visual Inspection
Phase I

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

Sheet 1 of 11

ational ID # FA 00725		1
State Praining.	HIGH	Temperature 65° F.
	Hazard Category	Temperat
County BEEKS	1	Weather FAIR
SCOTT'S RUN DAM	EARTH	ection 5/2/79
Name Dam	Type of Dam	Date(s) Inspection 5/2

Tailwater at Time of Inspection 56万 キ M.S.L. Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 592 ± M.S.L.

ROSCOT K. COUCKS Recorder Lee H. Deveck. LEUNGED R. BECK Inspection Personnel: LEE H. DCHCER

CLIFE FOMIS AND MR. GARY EMMANDEL, REPRETENTATIVES FROM MSPECTION 1 FAT: TAT Remarks:

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	Sheet 2 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE		
	N/A	
STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS	N/A	
DRAIMS	4/2	
WATER PASSAGES	NA	
FOURDATION	N/12	

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	Sheet 3 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	N/A	
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	N/A	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	11/18	
MONOLITH JOINTS	#/N	
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS		

EMBANKMENT

		Sheet 4 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RE	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS		
	NONE DESERVED	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	NONE OBSERVED	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANGIENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	NONE OFSTRUED	
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	THE SURVEY OF THE CREST REVEALED SOME SLIGHT UNDULATION, BUT	

KFRLACEMENT
OF THESE
BLOCKS 15
RECOMPENDED

SEVERAL RIPRAP BLOCKS HAVE BEEN

RIPRAP FAILURES

THE MAXIMUM VARIATION IS LESS THAN

SIV MCHES

DISPLACED FROM THE UPSTAFFAM SCUPE AND

ROLLED INTO THE RECEITOR.

EMBANKMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
DRAINS	ELEAK WATER WAS DISCHARGING FREELY FROM THE TOE DRAIN CHTO THE NATURAL GROUND DOWNSTREAM OF THE	DRAININGE SHOULD GE PROVIDED TO DIRECT THE TOF OFAIN FLOW INTO THE OUTER
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	NO FROMERS DESERVED.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	SUBSTANTIAL SCRPAGE TOWARD THE OUTLET CHANNEL IS NOTICEABLE ALONG THE NATUKAL GROUND DOWNSTREAM. THIS SECTACE APPAREITLY COMES CIRCITLY THROUGH	DRAINAGE SHOULD BE PROVIDED AS GH PESCRIEFO ACOVE.

NONE.

STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER

OUTLET WORKS

		Sheet 6 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSENVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	NONE OBSERVED.	
IMTAKE STRUCTURE	THE INTAKE STRUCTURE 13 SURMERSOLD	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	APPEARS TO BE IN GOED	
OUTLET CHANNEL	DUTLET CHANNEL JOIMS THE NATURAL STREAM CHANNEL ACOUT 50 FEET DOMNSTREAM OF THE DAM	
EMERGENCY GATE		

WAS NOT OPPRATED OR INSPECTED DURING THE INSPECTION

THE EMETEGRACY GATE

UNGATED SPILLWAY

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	THE MASONRY ACONS THE CREET 15 CLICHTLY DETERMINED AT 10	REPAIRS TO MASONAY ARE RECOMMENDED TO RESTURE CREST TO COURSE ELEVATION
APPROACH CHANNEL	MASCHAY TRAINING BUSCES Extent a SHOAT DOTTABLE OFFICERY TO FORT AN	
DISCHARGE CHAMMEL	THE SPILLWAY OFFIRME CHAINEL IS LINEO WITH SECUTED FOR HOR MEDUT GO FEET THEN WITH HAVE PLATED FINDE THE PERMONING WE THEN THE STILLING (SESTING).	CCC .

NONE

GATED SPILLWAY

		Sheet 8 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL		
	N/A	
APPROACH CHANNEL		
	N/A	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL		
	1/4	
BRIDGE AND PIERS		
	N/A	
GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT		

SHR. CARREDANDON THE WALL TO THE STATE OF TESTING TOTAL SERVE OTHER

RESERVOIR

Sheet 10 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	
GESTELLIONS FOSTELLIONS FOSTELLIONS FOSTELLIONS FOSTELLIONS	10% AND 415 COVERCE WITH
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF SLOPES	

SEDIMENTATION

NOT RE DEFERMINER BUT NO

THE SEC MENTATION) LEVEL (SOLD

PROJECT WENT AFTANT

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

11 of 11

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONDITION		
(OBSTRUCTIONS,		
DEBRIS, ETC.)		
	NO OBSTRUCTORS	

MERE SECRET

SLOPES

SUTTS KUD 1877 AND MOREWILL LAKE THE CHANNEL SCORE PETWERN 15 AFFER MATERY 1.5 7.

APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION

160 PROPUE COULD BE EXPRETED ON A LIMMER WEEKEND VARY ACCURBING TO THE SEASON, BUT AS MANY IS WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DAMAGE IN THE VILLISE. OF HUPELLE DAM. APPROXIMERLY S EVILLINGS THE NUMBER OF PROPEE IN THE VILLAGE USING MULAGE IS LOCATED MATORITICS POUNTACING THE MAT UNAL HISTORIC STAF OF HOFENFILE

C

Hydrologic & Hydraulic Data

TABLE OF CONTENTS - APPENDIX C HYDROLOGIC & HYDRAULIC DATA

PMP CALCULATIONS	SHEET	1
SNYDER COEFFICIENTS	SHEET	1
	SHEETS	1A-1B
HEC - 1 DAM SAFETY VERSION COMPUTER OUTPUT	SHEETS	2-6



O'BRIEN & GERE

SUBJECT			SHEET	BY	DATE	JOB NO
	SCOTT'S R	UN DAM	1	RRB	3/13/79	

	Ну9/	ROLOGY C	ALCS.		
06	RAINAGE AREA (PL	ANIMETERED	ON USES QUAD	SHEET): 1.0	mi. ²
	PMP CALCULA	TIONS (HM	S REPORT 33)		
	AREA	15 IN ZO	NE 6		
	24 HR., 200	sa. M1.	RAINFALL = 23.5"		
	HR.	<u>7.</u>	RAINFALL	DRF	
	6	113	26.6"	26.6"	
	12	123	28.9 "	2.3"	
	24	132	31.0 "	2. / "	
	48	142	33.4 "	2.4"	
	SNYOCK COEFFIC	IENTS			
	FROM INF	O. PROVIDE	D BY COE	FOR THE	
	DELAWARE	RIVER BASIA	, ZONE 7 (SCHUYLKILL RIVER);
		CP = 0.65			
	ANO	Ct = 1	.35		
	tp = C	t (L·Lea)	0.3		
	L= 1.2 m	iles	Lca =	0.4 miles	
1					

O'BRIEN & GERE

JOB NO Scott's Run REL

> CALCULATION OF NARROWED CHANNEL CONSTRICTION OF FLOW ENERGY GRADE LINE EQUATION $\rightarrow \frac{V_1^2}{2q} + d_1 + s_0 l = \frac{V_2^2}{7a} + d_2 + h_0$

SECTION 1 IS AT THE SPILLWAY CREST,
SECTION 2 IS AT THE CHANNEL CONSTRICTION (~ 70 FT. DOWNSTREAM)

d = SPILLWAY CREST HEIGHT PLUS DEPTH OF WATER OVER SPILLWAY d, = DEPTH OF WATER AT CHANNEL CONSTRICTION

SO = SLOPE OF CHANNEL

I = LENGTH OF CHANNEL

hr = FRICTION HEAD

THE DESIRED SOLUTION IS FOR d2 = 4 FT. OR THE CAPACITY OF THE NARROWED CHANNEL. SOLUTION WAS DETERMINED BY TRIAL AND ERROR. V AND he WERE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS :

> V= Q/A $h_{\ell} = \frac{\ln^2 V^2}{2.2082 \text{ r}^{4/2}}$

NHERE N= ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT (.025 IN THIS CASE)

AND P = HYDRAULIC RADIUS

HEAD OF WATER OVER SPILLUARY Q(CFS) A(FFS) V, (FFS) d, (FT) Sol(FT) Az(FTS) V2 (FPS) hyler) 1120 160 7.0 8 1.4 58 19.3 2.0

V12/29 + d, + 50 € = 10.2 FT. > 20 + d: + hp = 11.8 FT.

725 120 6.0 7 1.4 58 12.5 9.0

V2
Zq +d, +50l = 9.0 FT → V2
Zq + d2+ hp: 7.2 FT.

(NEXT FACE - CONT.)



SCOTT'S RUN 18 RRE DATE JOB NO

CREST (FT)	Q (1F5)	A, (fr 2)	V, (685)	<u>d.(n)</u>	Sol (67)	Az(67.2)	Vz (ces)	he(m)
3.5	920	140	6.6	7.5	1.4	58	15.9	1.3
	V12 29 +d1	150 l = 9	.6 FT	V2 29 - d	2 + h; =	9.2 FT.		
3.7	1000	148	6.8	7.7	1.4	58	17.2	1.6
	V12	5.l = 9	.8 FT	+ 1/32 2 d	2+ hp=	10.2 FT.		
3.6	960	144	6.7	1.6	1.4	58	16.6	1.5

THEREFORE, THE CHANNEL IS CAPABLE OF PASSING THE DISCHARGE OF 3.6 FEET OF HEAD OVER THE SPILLNAY CREST. THIS CORRESPONDS TO A DISCHARGE OF 960 CFS AND A STORM OF ONLY ABOUT 33 %. OF THE PMF. HOWEVER, ANY ADDITIONAL DISCHARGE OVER THE SPILLWAY WOULD FLOW OVER THE RIGHT TRAINING WALL OF THE CHANNEL AND WOULD NOT CONSTRICT SPILLWAY FLOW.

EQUATIONS USED ABOVE WERE CETAINED FROM THE SCS HYDRAULICS ENGINEERING HANDBOOK (SECTION 5), PP. 5.4-16 AND 5.4-17.

CHEET		•		0.1 6.			9.05								
	M0684	0		α.	1 1		1.0		LAKE		-592				
	DAM INSPECTION P	0 0		0.	RUNDEF TO SCOTTS RUN LAKE	132			A SCOTTS RUN						
	VATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM	0		5.	RUNDEF TO	123			POUTING THROUGH SCOTTS RUN LAKE	-			1.5	580	
	•	30	-	1.	9.7	113		8	6		4,	600	3.5	1.5	
76.		0	0	INFLOW	,	23.5	0.65	05 00TFL0			22	265	0 4	3.1	
435 SE	0: m	150	(.0	-	0	1:1	-1.5		1	0	585	245	299	C
LAST MODIFICATION 25 SEP 76	444	u E	7		₹ ₹	a -	•	• •	₹ >	7.1	SA	3.5	5	0.5	
DA4 SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978 LAST MODIFICATION 25 SEP 76	- N m	• .0	4	30 C						80		0.0		22	

LAST MODIFICATION TO SEE THE COLOR OF THE CO

AUN DATED 05/03/79. TIMED 15.39.36.

SHEET

3

0

NATIONAL DAW INSPECTION PROGRAM SCOTTS RUN DAW PMF HYDROGJADH

IPLT 0 JOB SPECIFICATION
INT ININ WETRO
NAT LPOPT TRACE JOPER

150

NSTAN

.80 MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED NPLAN= 1 NRTIO= 9 LRTIO= 1 .30 .40 .70 .70 . .30 .20

RT105=

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

AUNOFF TO SCOTTS RUN LAKE

JPRT INAME ISTAGE ICOMP IECON ITABE ISTAG

ISAME ISNON 0.000 0.000 SNAP TRSUA TRSPC 0.00 1.00 C.00 SPFE PMS R6 R12 H24
TMSPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS .800 10H6 TAREA 1 1.00 14706

0.00

CNSTL ALSMX .050 LROPT STRKR DLTKR RTIDL ERAIN STRKS RTIDK STRTL 0 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 TP= 1.10 CP= .65 NTA= 0

-1.50 PECESSION DATA -1.50 PRCSV= -.05 RTIOR= 2.00 STRTO=

23. VOL* 1.00 UNIT HYDROGRAPH 11 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES. LAG# 1:10 HOURS. CP# 253. 138. 76. 1:10 HOURS. CP# 2.1.0

NO.04 HR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LOSS COMP O HO.DA HR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LOSS

COMP 0

(8

5U* 24.82 22.97 1.85 31368.

:			IAUTO																
•			INAME ISTAGE	LSTR 0	ISPRAT				0.0										
:			INAME		STORA -592.														
•			189	440	15K				3	580.									
	٩٥	LAKE	7765	1001	× 000.0				0.00	05									
	HYDROGRAPH RUUTING	ROUTING THROUGH SCOTTS RUN LAKE	TAPE	#0011146 0414 PES ISAME 1 1	0.000				EXP* ELEVL 1.5 0.0	04M DATA C000 EXE 3.1 1.									
0	4490694	ROUGH SC	IECON ITABE	ROUTINES I	LAG					10PEL 599.0									
	ī	TING THE	10046	9.40	NSTDL 0				3.5	- 5	Se	Se	Se	55	Sei	Sec	S	Sec	
		BOD				9	***	.009	SP#10		574. AT TIME 17.50 HOUPS	861. AT TIME 17.50 HOURS	1187. AT TIME 17.50 HOUPS	17.50 HOURS	17.50 HOURS	17.50 HOURS	17.50 HOURS	2798. AT TIME 17.50 HOURS	
•			ISTAG	0.00 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000000000000000	NSTPS	22.	198.	592.	CREL 592.0		11 3411	11 3 HI	1 3HI					1 3411	
				0.0			.0	.595			74. 47	51. AT	87. AT	1493. AT TIME	1799. AT TIME	2103. AT TIME	2406. AT TIME	98. AT	
•																			
•						SUPFACE AREA=	CAPACITY=	ELEVATION=			PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK BUTFLOW IS	PEAK DUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW 15	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	
						SUS					PEAK	43 d	¥73d	¥136	4 4 4	PERK	4 3 4	P.E. & A.	

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 3365. AT TIME 17.50 HOURS

(8

PEAR FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PER10) SUMMERY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-BATIN ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOW AND STORAGE IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE MILOMETERS)

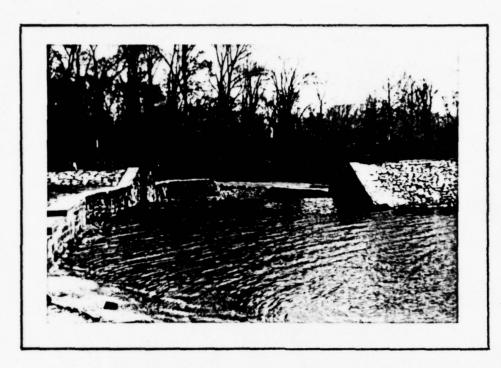
00	• -	• -
1.00	3646	3365.
8 01118 .90	3282.	79.241
7 0110 7	2917.	2406.
6 6110 6	2552.	2103.
2 0 1 1 4 5 5 6 0	2188.	1799.
RATID 4	1823.	1493.
RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS PATIO 3 RATIO 4 RATIO 5	1459.	33.62)(
2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	30.981	881.
20112	729.05	574.
ď	-, ~	
4364	1.00	1.00
STATION	INFLOW	OUTFLO
0Pt.84710v	HYDROSPAPH AT INFLOM	ROUTED TO

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

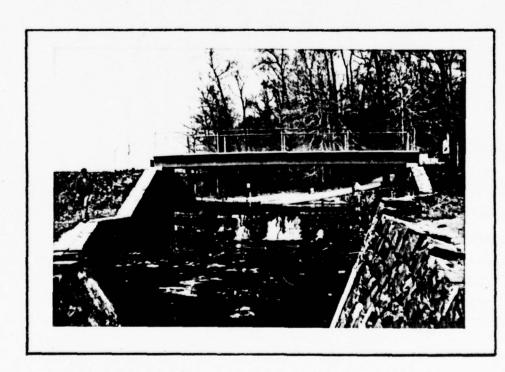
	FAILURE HOURS	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	
OP OF DAT 549.00 420. 2593.	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	0.00	000	00.00	00.0	00.0	00.00	00.0	.50	1.50
SPILLWAY CREST 592.00 198.	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	574.	. 1001			. 66/1	2103.	5406.	2798.	3365.
	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	263.	312	336			303,		. 30	
INITIAL VALUE 592.00 194.	MAKIHUM DEPTH OVER DAM	0000	00.0	00.00	000		000		27	
ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOA	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR M.S.ELEV	594.56	596.16	596.85	597.49	50 HES	598.66	599.16	299.44	
	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	.30	04.	05.	09.	.70	.80	06.	1.00	
PLAN										

D

Photographs



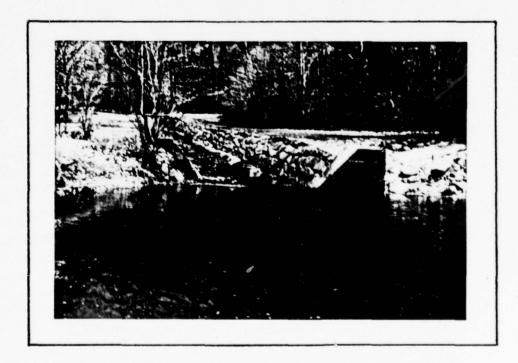
SPILLWAY SECTION AND FOOT BRIDGE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM



SPILLWAY SECTION LOOKING UPSTREAM SHOWING WATER FLOWING OVER THE LOW FLOW GOOD WAY CREST NOTCH AND LOWERED SECTIONS IN THE SPILLWAY CREST D-1 WATER FLOWING OVER THE LOW FLOW DISCHARGE



SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CHANNEL LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM THE FOOT BRIDGE OVER THE SPILLWAY



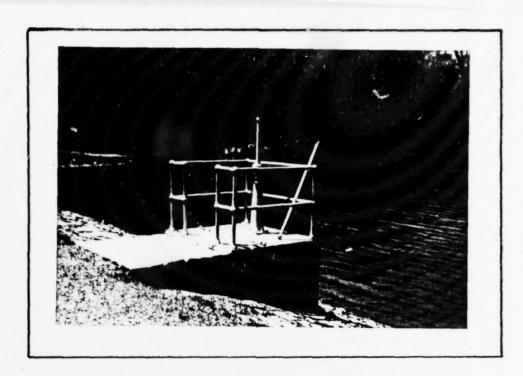
STILLING BASINI AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CHANNEL



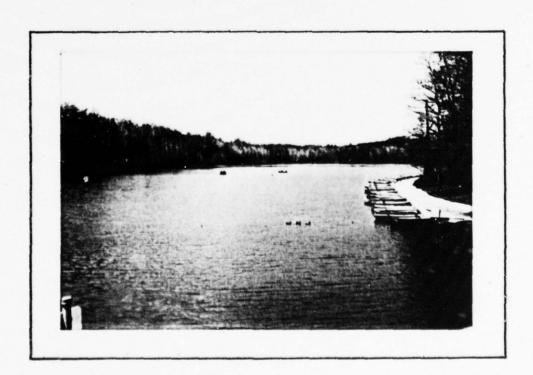
WET AREA AT THE DOWNSTEAM TOE OF THE DAM SHOWING SEEPAGE INTO THE RESERVOIR DRAIN OUTLET CHANNEL



SATURATED AREA DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM ALONG WITH FLOW IN THE RESERVOIR DRAIN OUTLET CHANNEL



GATE HOIST ON THE UPSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM FOR THE RESERVOIR DRAIN OUTLET WORKS SLUICE GATE



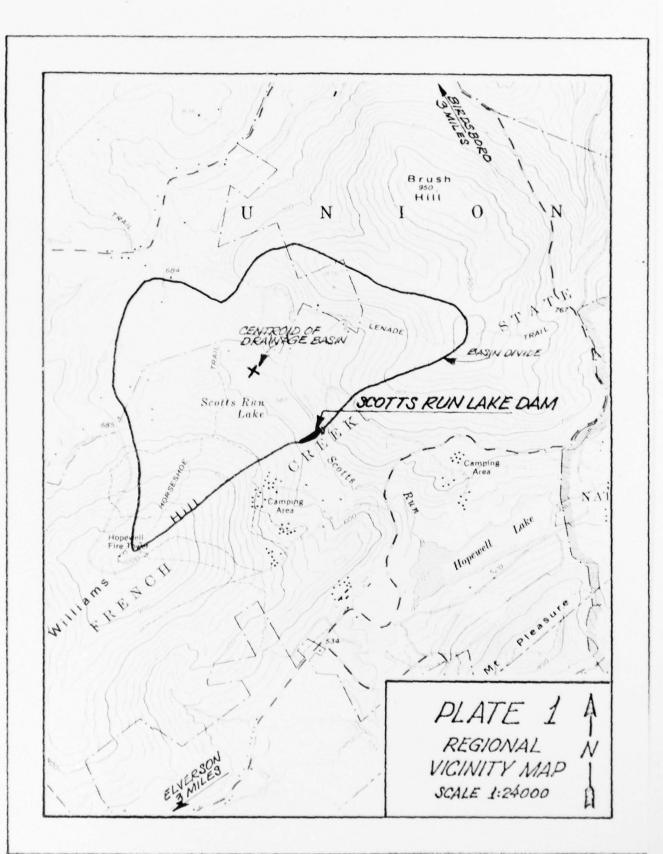
VIEW OF THE RESERVOIR FROM THE DAM

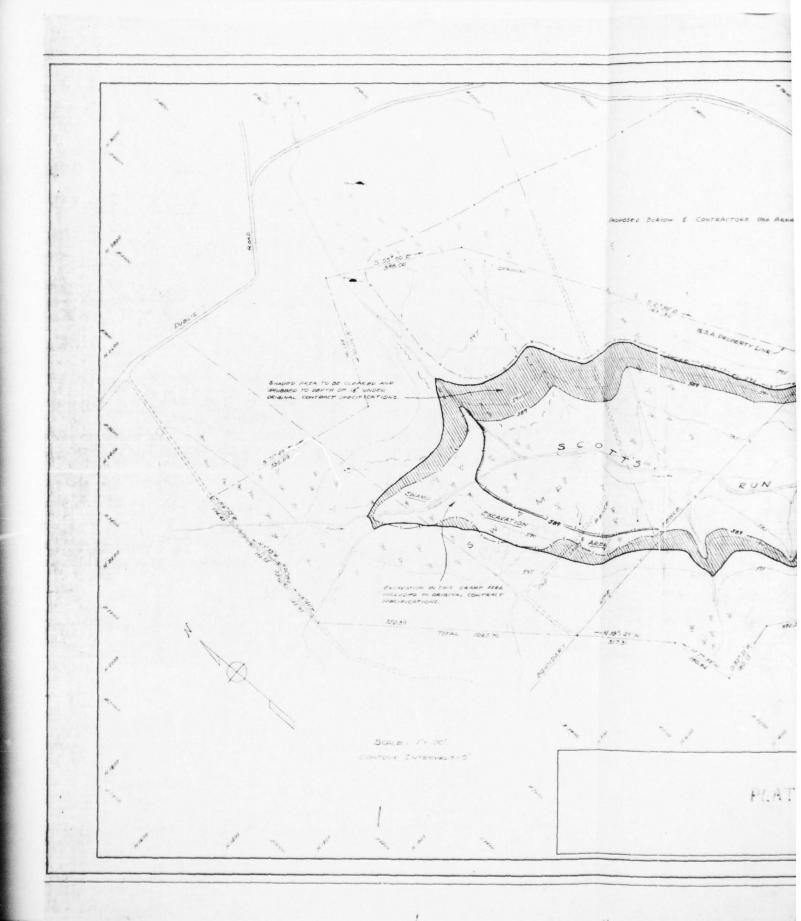
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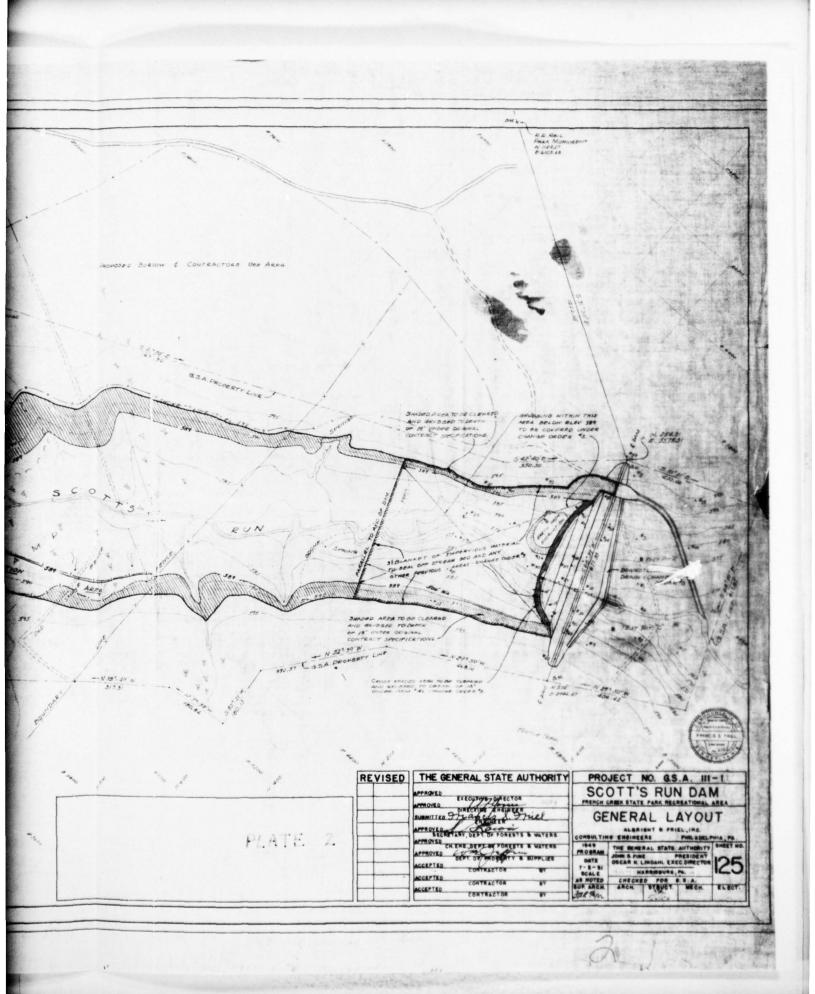
Drawings

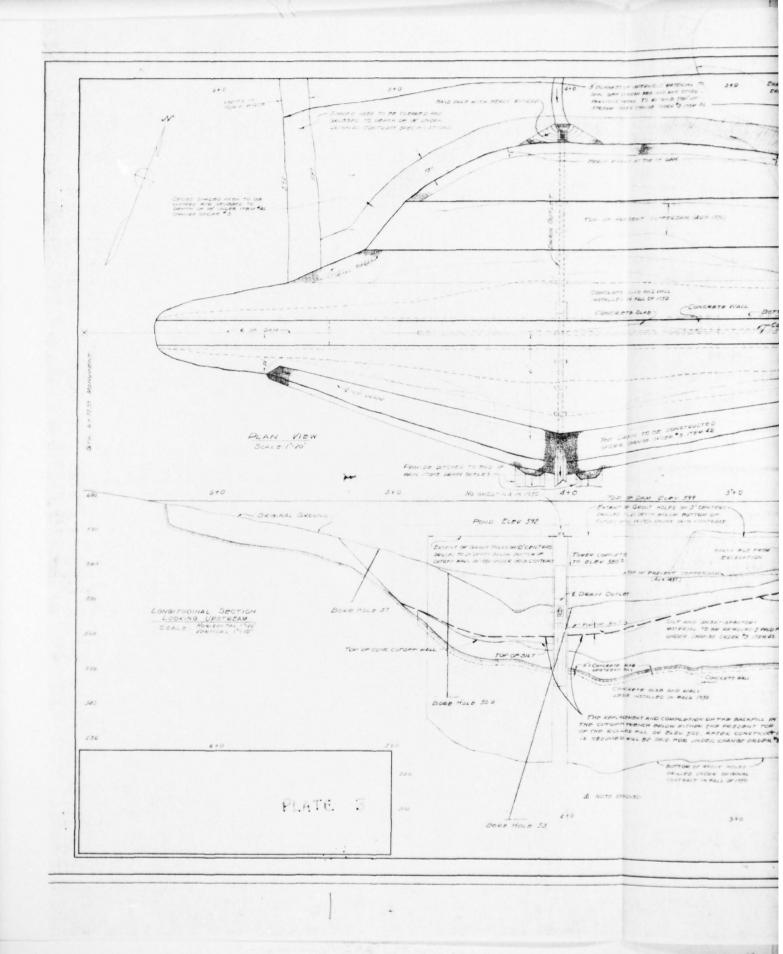
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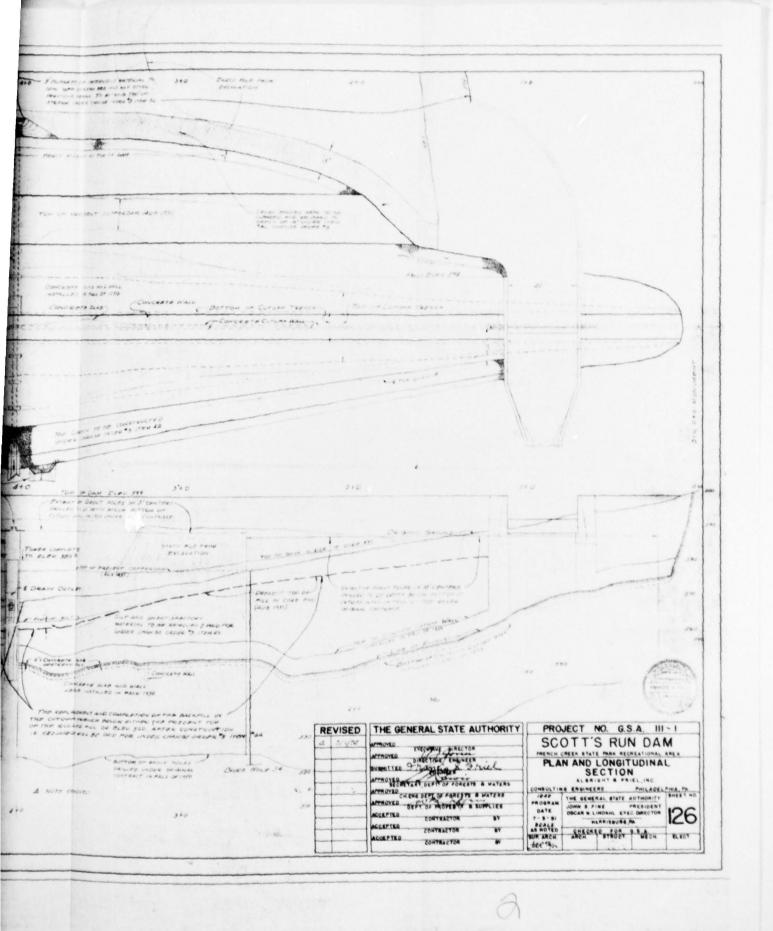
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	PLATE	1
GENERAL LAYOUT	PLATE	2
PLAN AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION	PLATE	3
CROSS SECTION	PLATE	4
SPILLWAY PLAN, ELEVATION, AND SECTIONS	PLATE	5
GENERAL PLAN DRAWING SHOWING PROBLEM AREAS	PLATE	6
PROFILE OF TOP OF DAM @ TIME OF INSPECTION	PLATE	7

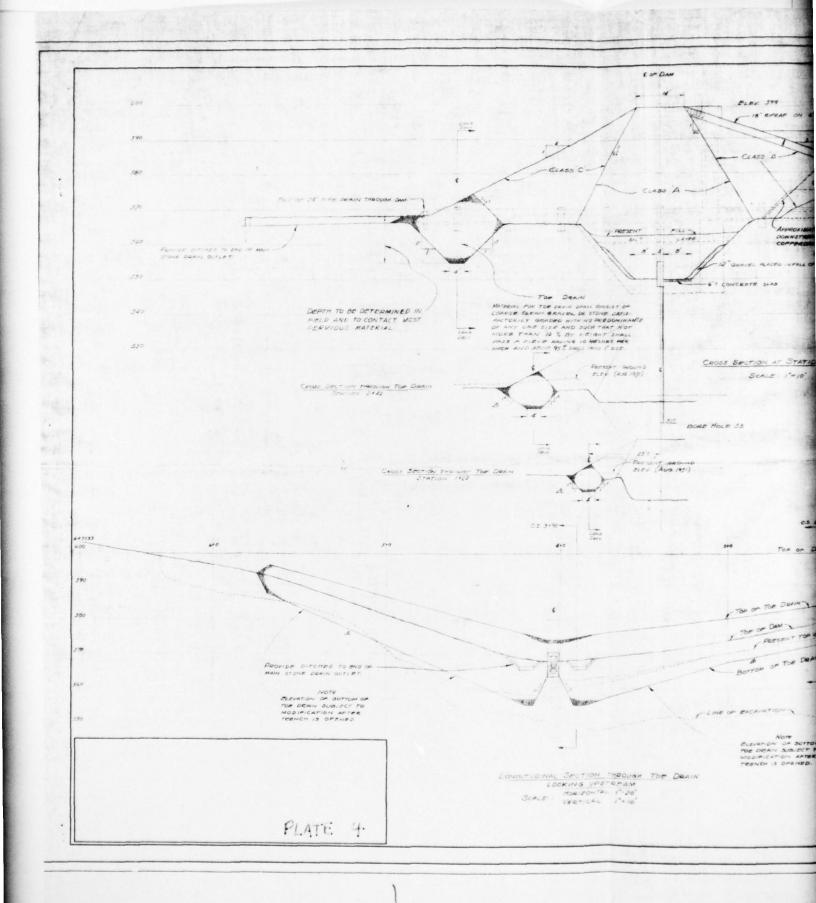


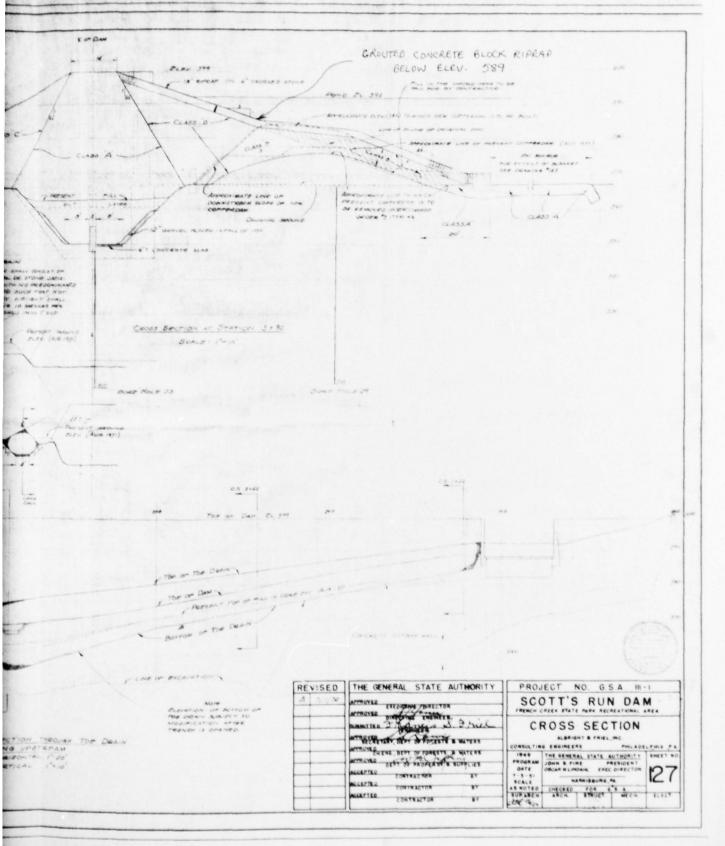


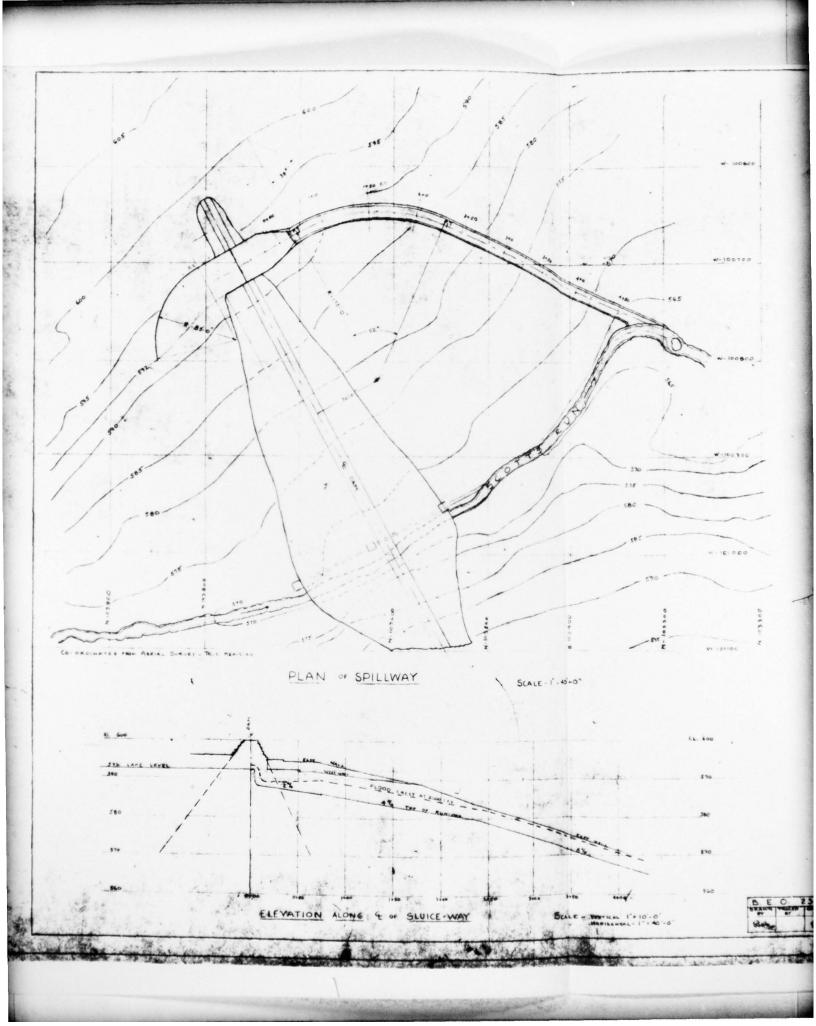


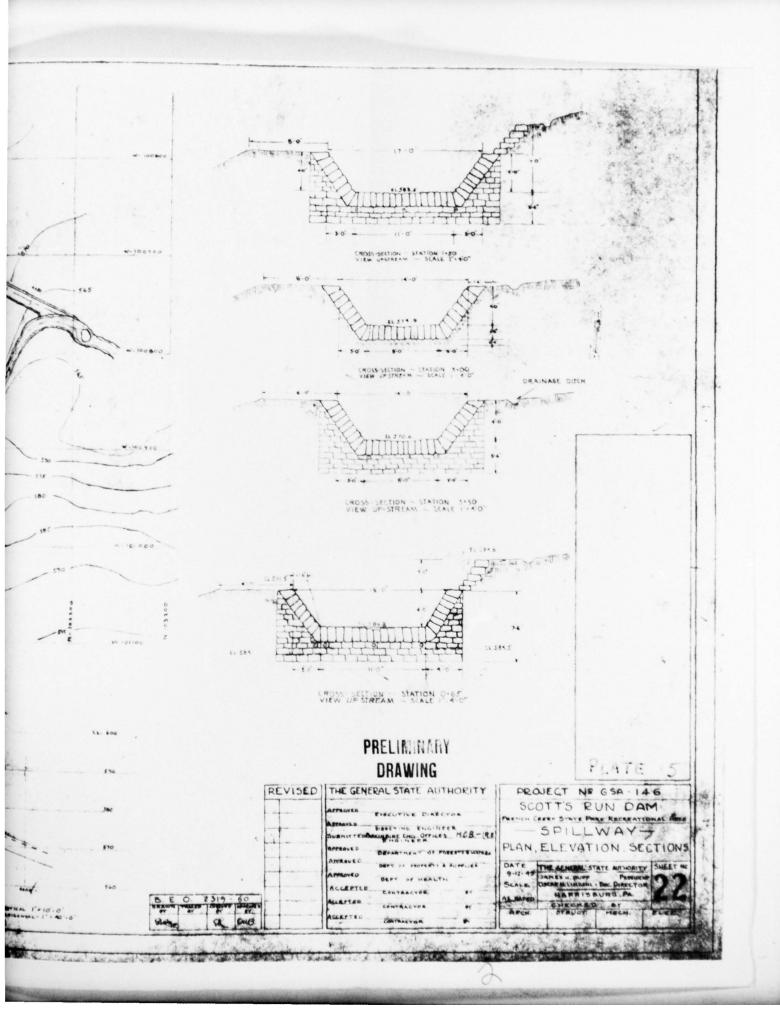














SUBJECT S RUN DAM SHEET BY DATE JOB NO

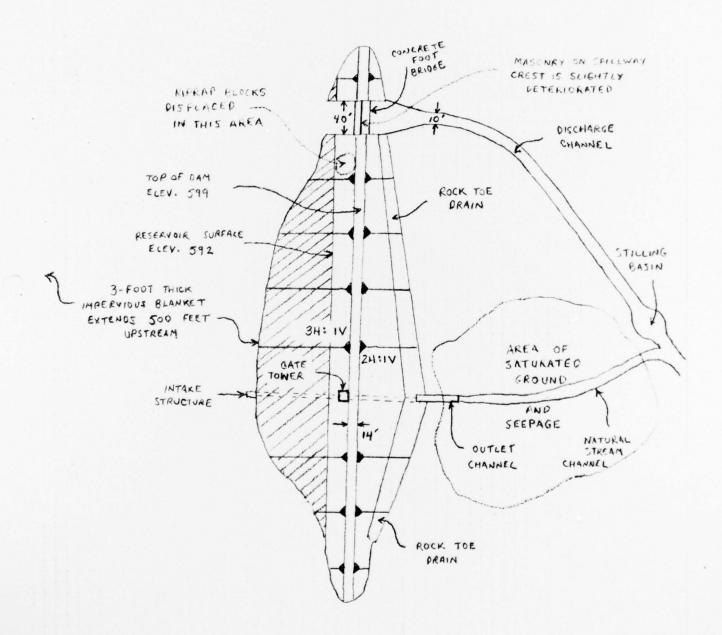
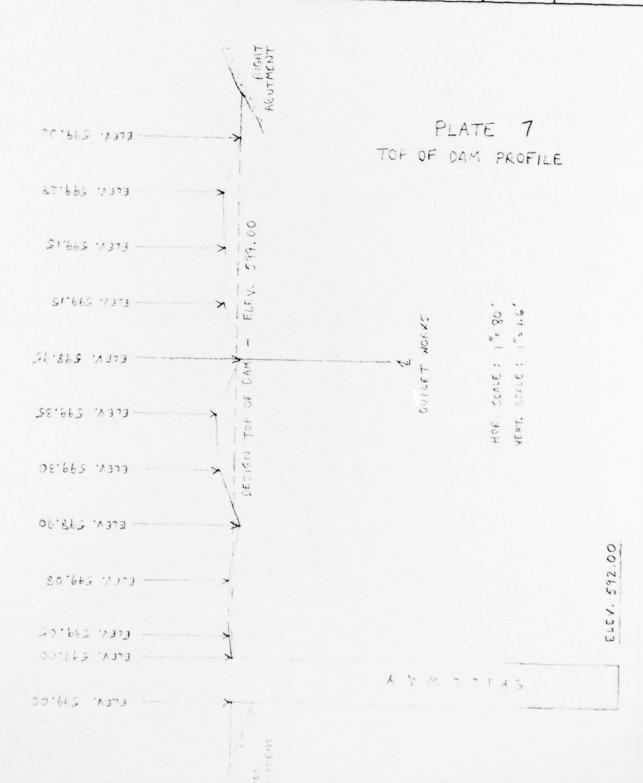


PLATE 6
PLAN VIEW
SHOWING PROBLEM AREAS



SCOTT'S RUN DAM SHEET BY DATE JOB NO



F

Site Ceology

SITE GEOLOGY

SCOTT'S RUN DAM

Scott's Rum is located in the Triassic Lowlands section of the Piedmont physiographic province. The dam is founded upon residual soils derived from the underlying red shale and conglomeratic units of the Brumswick formation. According to the statigraphic sections resulting from subsurface exploration of the dam site, and from the geological report prepared for the dam design a dropped block of conglomerate and shale exists in the valley foundation. The exact limits of this block were postulated in the original report but verification was not recorded. If such structure exists it does not appear to have adverse effect on the stability of the dam. No major faults are noted in the vicinity of the dam or reservoir.

